first instance in which any incipient Territory was allowed that privilege, was in the organization of Wisconsin in IS36. That was a total revolution in our Territorial pelicy. Our fashers had never allowed the people of a Territory to exercise a sovercing power, and did they believe that they were entitled to exercise such according to be they were entitled to exercise such according to were the perison of land which they occupied. Never the perison of land which they occupied. Never the IS36, I repest, was any interpretation of the Legislature. I have made to the transfer of the Legislature. I have made to state the members of the Legislature. I have made to elect the members of received their training under the first system of the season of the contract these restraints of their forms of government, conformathese restraints of their forms of government, conformathese restraints of their forms of government, conformathese restraints of their forms of government, the Ordinance of IFS7. These Territories were all well the Ordinance of IFS7. These Territories were all well the Ordinance of they gave but little trouble to the Ealance governed. They gave but little trouble to the Ealance governed. They gave but little trouble to the Ealance of the Union. Under the new system cent states of this Union. Under the new system inaugurated in 1836, when Wisconsin was introduced, we have had the Territories of Utah and Karsss, and these Territorial Governments have given more trouble than all the other Territories of the Union put together. I am in favor, then, of returning to this system, that worked so well in reference to the earlier Territories. Whenever a people occupying a Territory show by this conduct that they are not fit for self-government, I have no hesitation in withdrawing from them the privilege of self-govern purity the fountain-flead, and then we shall have the more trouble with the laws that flow from that fount-ain-bead. I had designed, Sir, to express some views of a more general character, in reference to the pro-priety of Congress taking upon itself legislation for the Termories, but, as I hold the floor by the courtesy of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Nelson), I will not take more time. will not take more time. Mr. NELSON (S. Am., Tenn.), who reported the

bill, wished that a vote be taken on it to day.

Mr. BARR (Dem., N. Y.) Imoved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, 19 against 148.

Mr. LOGAN (Dem., Ill.) proposed a substitute, to repeal the law establishing the Territorial Government of Utah.

The following are those who voted to table the bill:

Meser, Barr, Benlingy, Boyce, Branch, Herare F. Clark,

Mesers Eart, Boulguy, Boyce, Branch, Horace F. Clark, Cooper Hamilton, Haskin, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Mognen, MeRas, Montsomery, Mooreton, (Ala.), Stallworth, Taylor Hymlandigham, and Winslow.

The House then passed to the consideration of other business, without further action on the bill.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN (A. L., Pa.) a resolu-

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN (A. L., Pa.) a resolution was adopted authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under eath or affirmation, in reference to asking for the impeachment of Judgo Watrons of Texas.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.), from the Post-Office Committee moved to amend the Senste amendment to the bill authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire so as to strike out the new section added by the Senate and insert that hereafter the total charge for the receipt and delivery by carriers of drop letters in cities and towns shall be but carriers of drop letters in cities and towns shall be but one cent. Adopted. Mr. GURLEY (Rep., O.), from the Committee on

Mr. GURLEY (Rep., O.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the re-port on our commercial relations; and also of the last volume of the survey for a Pacific Railroad by Gov. Stevens, containing the Northern route.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.), from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill making further ap-propriations for the service of the Post-Office Depart-ment.

propriations for the service of the Post-Olikes Department.

He asked leave to offer a resolution making the Loan and Tariff bill the special order for Wednesday next.

Opposition was made, when he gave notice that he would call up the bill on that day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment to increase the amount for the National Armories gave rist to debate, during which Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.) advocated it on the ground that if there shall be a general war in Europe—and such an event seems pending—it may be impossible for us to remain uncompromised; hence the necessity of having a sufficient supply of arms.

Mr. SPINNER (Rep., N. Y.) know of his personal knowledge that arms can be manufactured cheaper at private than public cetablishments, and therefore was in favor of striking out the entire can be the contract of the contrac mrvate than printe estimations, and interest in favor of striking out the entire appropriation.

Mr. BOTELER (S. Am., Va.) thought Mr. Spinner and but the moze step to take, and that was to raze our forficestions and had down our dag.

Mr. MORRIS (Dem., Ill.) concurred with Mr. Spin-

mer, and did not see why we should have national armories any more than national hat or tailor shops.

Mr. WELLS (Rep., N. Y.) did not believe the millennium was at hand, but they should do all they could in bringing it about, by gradually diminishing the appropriation for firearms.

Mr. BOTELER said if the increased sum were not the property of th

voted, it would be a harder blow on Harper's Ferry tean the John Brown raid. Mr. KILGORE (Re), Ind.) said there was no neceseity for the appropriation. No hortility was threatened from abroad, and the only threat was of an internal

Mr. Boteler's amendment to increase the appro-priation from \$250,000 to \$100,000 was rejected, 47

The Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House with an amendment. Adjourned

Withdrawal of Howell Cobb from the Presidential Canvass.

Mil Ledgeville, Ga., Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

A letter from Howell Cobb is published, in the course of which he says: "I must withdraw my name un-" concitionally from the canvass, and this letter is " written for the purpose of announcing to all who " feel an interest in the matter, but particularly to the " delegates from Georgia to the Charleston Conven-" tion, that I have done so.

Howell Cobb and the Presidency.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

The correspondent of The Chronicle, of this city, indicates that the Hon. Howell Cobb is a suitable can

didate to be nominated for the Presidency by the Bal-timore Opposition Convection, in the event of Mr. Dongias being nominated by the Charleston Conven-

Kansas Politics.

Atchisos, K. T., Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

John A. Haldeman, Geo. M. Beebe, H. M. Moore,
G. C. Blair, John P. Hough, Issae E. Estor, Robert
B. Mitchell, Wm. Weet, C. K. Holday, Robert Wilson, James Christian, and Col. Sims were to-day appointed delegates to Charleston by the Democratic
Territorial Convention held in this city. Stephen A.
Douglas was declared the choice of the Convention
for the Presidency, and the Cincimnati Platform was
reaffirmed. The Convention was a stormy one. The
delegation is unanimously for Douglas.

In the election for county officers on the 26th inst.,
the entire Democratic ticket was elected by 75 majority. Atchison City and Township gave 150 Democratic
majority. Only about haif an ordinary vots was
polled.

New-Jersey Democratic Conven-

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 28, 1860. The Democratic State Convention net at 11 o'clock, for the choice of delegates to Charleston. There was a large representation. Andrew Datcher was appointed temporary Chairman. Adjourned to 2 o'clock. At the afternoon seed in, the following delegates

Were selected:
Senatorial Delegates—William Wright, Benjamin Williamson,
James W. Wall, and John C. Rafferty.
L. Shary and Samuel
Hanna. Second—David Naur, George T. Fod. Third—Ioshua
Doughty, Albert R. Speer. Fourth—John Hayler. Robert
Hamilton. Fifth—Sam? Westcott, Jacob Vannradate.
Recolutions were adopted as follows:
The first denounces the Republican porition in Congress, as dissegarding the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of slave property; the second
says the Constitution must be sustained, and a ready
observance of the laws enforced to preserve the Union;
the third asserts that Federal legislation on Slavery
should be limited by the Constitution—all that instrument gives should be seconded, and all that it withholds should be denied; the fourth says it is the daty
of every State to protect itself against invasion by holds should be denied; the fourth says it is the daily of every State to protect itself against invasion by fanatice, and to punish offenders in an exemplary manner; the fifth is in favor of the Fugitive Slave taw, and in ravor of the suppression of the slave-trade; the gixth reindorses the Circumsti Platform, and says we will consent to no unauthorized interpretation of it; the seventh is for a Tariff, by wise discrimination in favor of home manufactures, and says the Government should, for multip uses, favor nome products; the eighth refor public uses, favor nome products; the eighth re commends Mr. C. Alexander for Vice-President; the ninth recommends the delegation, on all questions, to cast a united vote; and the tenth says the Administra-tion of President Buchacan has been statesmanlike, and conservative.

Mayoralty Nomination.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

John Robbins (Administration) use been nominated by the Democrats of this city for Mayor.

Philadelphia Fugitive Slave Case PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Merch 28, 1860.
The fugitive slave case was resumed this morning
The counsel for the prisoner asked for the adjourn

of habeas corpus.

It is not yet coormined whether the fugitive will be sent to Virginia in defiance of the writ, which is issued by the State Court. The Marshal intends consulting

Capture of an Alleged Slaver.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Merch 28, 1860. The brig Virginian, Capt. Lynn, of New-York, and

alleged slaver captured on the 10th of February, in the Congo River, by the U.S. sloop-of-war Porta-mouth, has arrived here. She has no slaves on board, Lieutenants Brown and Tyler brought the brig here. There was a mutiny among the crew of the brig on the passage, but the mutineers were secured.

From Boston. Boston, Wednesday, March 28, 1860. The Republicans of the VIIth District to-day nomi

nated George Coggsweii of Bradford and Timothy Winn delegates to the Chicago Convention. In the United States Circuit Court, an injunction has

been issued against the agents of Geo. B. Sloat & Co. conders of sewing-machines under the patent of Elia

towe, jr. The bark Isla de Cuba, seized as a slaver several mouths since, has been condemned as such by Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court, after a lengthy

The Constitutional Union party was inaugurated last

evening by a meeting of about three hundred gentle-men in Music Hall. Speeches were made, and dele-gates elected to the State Convention, to be held in

The Carstang-Shaw Case.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 28, 1860. Nothing of great importance was elicited in the

Nothing of great importance was elicited in the Carstang-Shaw case to-day. Several depositions were read rebutting the allegations of misconduct on the part of the plaintiff. The New-York and Charleston witnesses were also brought on the stand to impeach the testimony reflecting upon the moral character of Miss Carstang, her family, and associations. Angry personal remarks passed between one of the witnesses and one of the counsel for the defense. The lie direct was given, and it is intimated a duel may be the result of the difficulty.

The Late Troubles in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 28, 1869.

The Hanson matter has been settled. It will be impossible to get reliable information concerning it before to-morrow. Nobody was hurt, and the excitement has entirely subsided. The latest dispatches ridicule the whole affair without explaining it. Gov. Magoliin has returned to Frankfort, and the Lexington military

Election of Railroad Directors.

Later from Havana.

The ship Sarah J. Hyde from Mobile, bound to

The Disappearance of J. Sheridan

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 28, 1860.
The Government has finally taken steps to investigate the matter of the mysterious disappearance of J. Sheridan Hegan, Member of Parliament for Grey. Fears are entertained that there has been foul play.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Petitions were presented for the location of the City Hall in Madison square, New-York.

The bill relative to foreign insurance companies was

ordered to a third reading.

EILLE PASSED.

To incorporate the American Zoological Society.
To provide for the more certain punishment of frauds

y bankers and trustees. The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police art was

aken up this evening.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to except the towns of aminica, Flushing, and Newtown, from the district.

morning.

The Franklin Savings Bank bill was ordered to a third reading.

heir present effects.

A large number of bills were reported favorably by

Mr. MILLIKEN made a majority report against the

Mr. CALLICOT made a minority report in favor of

A motion to agree to the majority report was lost,

Mr. CALLICOT spoke in favor of the bill, when the minority report was laid on the table.

The Governors of the Alms-House department sent in a communication courting an investigation of their

Mr. COOPER moved for a Committee of Investiga-

ion. Laid over.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Exiov. Washington Hunt.

The afternoon sersion was occupied in the consider
tion of the claim bills in Committee of the Whole.

At 20 minutes before 7 the House took a recess till 7
EVENING SESSION.

At 20 minutes before 7 the House took a recess till 7

EVENING SESSION.

The House convened at 10 minutes past 7. No quorum pretent when Mr. McQUADE moved a call of the House.

The galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

Members were brought to the bar and excused.

At 84 the call was suspended. It soon became evident that the House was in a bad temper.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to take up the Appropriation bill. Lost.

bul. Lost. Several motions were made to adjourn, and lost, the

yess and mays being called.
The bill to amend the General Life and Health In-

The bill to amend the law in relation to division

surance act was passed.
Several members then went in to kill bills.

Bunday.

SENATE ALBANY, March 28, 1860.

empany did not go to Berea, as first reported.

this city to morrow.

of the difficulty.

very large majority.

rescuers were in a large minority.

The bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company was lost; and, on motion to reconsider, was The Grinding Committee reported several bills to be The counsel for the prisoner asked for the adjournment of the case until to-morrow, in consequence of the non arrival of witnesses. The request was not granted. The argument of the case then commenced, and after its conclusion the fugitive slave (Horner) was remanded to his owner by Judge Cadwallader.

P. M.—Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Court-House on the announcement of the Judge's decision. A large crowd chiefly composed of negroes, assembled, and, on the fugitive being taken to a carrage, they surrounded and made a desperate attempt at rescue. The carriage was broken down, when the police interfered, and arrested twelve of the rescuers. The fugitive was then escorted to prison. A writ of habeas corpus, returnable to Judge Allison to-morrow noved forward, among which were the follow. har: To reduce the capital of the Farmers' Loan Trust Company.

The New-York City Tax Levy was amended by

riking out the clause for the payment of judg menta. The New-York City Charter Amendment bill. To extend certain etreets and to confirm grants to land under water in the City of New-York, made April 17, 1857, and to extend the term of office of

New-York constables to two years.

To authorize the Methodist Episcopal churches of Brooklyn to sell the cemetery lands.

To continue St. Felix street, Brooklyn, and to close pertions of the old Flatbush road.

A motion to adjourn was then carried under a call of the Yeas and Nays—51 to 37. habeas corpus, returnable to Judge Allison to-morrov morning, has been served on Marshai Yost.

Later.—Ten of the attempted rescuers have been

committed to prison by the city authorities, viz: nine negroes and one white man. The United States has sent in a writ of retainer. In the mean time the facilities awaits the action of the State Court on the writ

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28, 1860. CITY RAILROADS.

The Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities

and Villages this morning reported complete the following Railroad bills: Fourteenth street and other streets.

by the State Court. The Marshal intends connucting counsel about the matter. A former Marshal was imprisoned several days for refusing to obe," a similar mandate. It is understood that Judge Luda, with the colleague of Judge Allison, refused to grant the writ. In the attempted recurse of the fugitive, with the exception of the negroes and a few whites, there seemed to be a general disposition to assist the officers. The Fourteenth street and other streets.

Seventh avenue and other streets.

Avenue D and other streets.

Tenth avenue and Forty-second street.

Houston street and other streets.

Certair streets and avenues (Ninth avenue, &c).

The same Committee also reported a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in South, West, and This bill incorporates Chas. W. Durant, John Butler.

Robt. B. Van Velkenburgh, John A. Cook, James C. Kennedy, and Benj. F. Bruce, with power to construct a railroad, commencing at the intersection of Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and running thence along a railroad, commencing at the intersection of Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and running thence along Tenth avenue to West Twelfth street, thence to Greenwich street, thence to West Twelfth street, thence to Greenwich street, thence to State street, thence to South Ferry, to Whitehall street, to Bowling Green and Battery place, thence to West street, thence to Chambers street, thence to Hudeon street; also, commencing at the intersection of Tenth avenue and Fitzy-ninth street, through and along Fifty-ninth to First avenue, along First avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Avenue D, thence to Houston, thence to Mangin street, thence to South, thence to Montgomery, thence to to South, thence to Montgomery, thence to the junction of Front and South streets, along South to Roosevelt street to Old slip, thence to Water street, thence to Whiteball street, thence to Cornies slip, thence to Whiteball street, thence to Conties slip, thence to Front street, thence along Front to Whiteball street, thence to Conties slip, thence to Front street, thence along Front to Whiteball street, thence to Grand street. Also along Houston street from its intersection with Avenue D to Goerck street, thence to Grand street, thence to Monroe street, thence to Jackson, thence to Front, and along Front to its intersection with South at Montgomery street, thence along South to junction of South and Front streets at Roosevelt, thence along Front to Old slip, to Whitehall street and South Ferry. g Front to Old slip, to Whitehall street and South

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. When the bill appropriating \$600,000 (\$200,000 per annum for three years) to the Albany and Sasquehanna Railroad Company came up on its final reading to-day in the Houte, the question was raised whether it was not a Two third bill. Mr. Robinson expressed a decided opinion that it was a bill appropriating public money for a private and local purpose, and therefore required a vote of two-thirds of all the mmbers elected to each House, to become a law. So a motion was made to refer the bill to the Standing Committee on the Two-third and Three-fifth bills, to report whether the Two-third and Three fifth bills, to report whether this was not properly a Two-third bill. This motion was lost, and the bill was put on its final passage, and

was lost, and the bill was put on its final passage, and lost, 57 to 62, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers, O. Allen, Arcularius, Beebe, Bingham, Bowans, Burns, Bush, Butler, Cadwell, Carter, J. Clark, Coler, Collins, Gooper, Couchman, Crocker, Darry, Dorsch, Downs, Earll, Fisher, Gibbs, Gorer, Hall, Hurris, Hubbell, Jones, C. Keiney, R. S. Keley, McQuade, Mather, Maxson, Mersells, Miller, Millken, Modlton, A. A. Myerz, Odell, O'Rourke, Payne, Perry, Pond, Regan, Rider, St. John, Slingerland, A. Smith, W. M. Smith, Speaker, Varian, Fermilye, Foorbee, Watsh, Walppie, Wiley, Wooderney, Verry-St.

NAYS—Mesers, B. Allen, Barden, Barnett, Bixby, Briggs, Califort, Cilitterden, D. Clark, Coleman, Conking, Cook, Conley, Cornelius, Crave, Culver, Decker, Dickinson, Dwight, Elleworth, Emerick, Evans, Finch, Flagler, Fuller, Fullan, Garrett, Son, Gray, Holcomb, Hoskins, Hough, Jakway, Jaques, Jeffords, Jegnings, Jewell, Jewett, Johnsen, Kennedy Korright, McArthur, McFadden, Merritt, Morgan, Newell, Palmer, Pelton, Pettit, Plumb, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Savage, Smites, Hern, Webster, Williams—42.

Republicans in Roman; Democrats in Italies.

Mr. Johnson of Delaxvare voted for the bill, but sub-PHTTSUURGH, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.
At the election of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort
Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company to day, the
tieket handed by Thompson and Cogg was elected by a

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1860, The steamship Isabet has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th. Mr. Johnson of Delaware voted for the bill, but subsequently changed his vote, so that he might move a reconsideration; so there were really 58 votes—zeven less than the number necessary to pass the bill.

Mr. Johnson moved a reconsideration, that that motion do lie on the table, which was carried—67 to 59— The sbip Sarah J. Hyde from Mobile, bound to Havre with cotton, put into Key West 21st, in distress and leaking. Senoener R. H. Daly from Jamaica for New-York, put into Key West 18th, leaking.

The Havana Sugar market was firm, with a brisk demand; Muscovado, 7½ #81 reals. Molsages dall and nomins!; Clayed 3½, and Muscovado 5 #5½ reals # keg. Freights slightly declined. Exchange on London, 12½ #14 # cent. Premium on New-York, 2½ #3½ premium.

tion do lie on the table, which was carried—6: to 50as follows:
YEAS—Mesers, B. Allen, O. Allen, Arcularius, Beebe,
Rick, Bewann, Briggs, Borns, Biath, Butler, Cadund, Carter, J. Clark, Coles, Collins, Goope, Cornelius,
Couchman, Cooker, Burry, Borsch, Downs, Earli, Fisher,
Gibts, Gover, Hall, Harris, Hubbell, Jones, Johnson, G. Kelesy,
R. S. Kelsey, Kennedy, McQuade, Mather, Maxson, Merrellis,
Miller, Milliken, Moulton, A. A. Meyers, Odell, O'Rourke,
Pelten, Perry, Fettis, Frand, Regun, Rider, St. John, Seurles,
Slingelland, A. Smith, W. M. Smith, Sysaker, Stilson, Fartins,
Fermilye, Forthers, Watsh, Webster, Whippile, Wiley, Woodright, Years—67. NAYS-Messrs, Barden, Barnett, Callicot, Chittenden, D.

Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in *Italics*.

This enables the friends of the bill to call it up and put it on its final passage again any time during the

ROUALIZATION OF STATE TANATION.

Mr. Conkling gave notice to day that he would at some future day move to suspend the 28th rule in order to make the hill to amend the act to equalize the Sorte tax among the several counties of the State a special order. The bill proposes that in the place of the present three State Assessors there he appointed by the Governor and Sensie for a term of three years, Assessors—ene from each Judicial District—whose daty is shall be to equalize the State tax. The Assessors so appointed are required to meet in Albany on the fourth Wednesday of April next, to organize by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary.

The Board are required to assign to each member thereof a certain portion of the State, as nearly equal as possible, and in such manner that no assessor shall have arigined to him the County wherein he resides to establish rules and regulations for the government of the assessors, and adjount to a day not later than the 20th of September next thereafter. EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXATION.

Lost.
The bill was opposed by Mr. SPINOLA, and defended by Mr. ROBERTSON.
Mr. MANIERRE moved to strike out the 14th section, which provides that promotions shall be made from the next lowest rank. He thought the Commissioners would be the best judges as to who were most deserving of promotion. The motion was lost.
The bill was again made the special order for Friday

of the assessors, and adjourn to a day not hater that the 20th of September next thereafter.

The several assessors are required to visit officially the several portions of the State thus assigned to them, to procure the requisite data for equalization; and to this end they are required to set down, by some brief description, at least fifteen farms or parcels of real estate to each of the towns or wards of said counties (all nated in different parts of such towns as far as practically and in conformity with the rule prescribed by nated in different parts of such towns as far as practicable) and in conformity with the rule prescribed by
section fifteen (originally section seventeen), article
two, title two, chapter thirteen, part one of the Revised Statutes, shall carefully ascertain and fix the actual value of each of such farms or parcels according to
their heat judgment, and enter in two columns opposite
each respectively the actual value thereof, as thus
accrtained and fixed, and the value thereof, as
entered on the town assessment rull of the next
previous year; and the average percentage of difference between such values in each town or ward shall
be deemed the true average percentage of difference
to be reckoned on the aggregate valuations of the
whole real estate of such town or ward, as entered on
the assessment roll thereof for the year next previous, Several remonstrances were presented against the il allowing debtors to 'ree themselves from all future abilities to creditors by a voluntary assignment of all themselves against the control of the con A rarge number of only were reported invitably by the standing Coronitues. Among them, one to confirm the Minth-avenus Railroad franchise; to authorize the laying out of the northern portion of the City of New-York; concerning the Commissioners of Emigration and the Marine Hospitals; relative to the planting of oysters in the State, and to preserve the public peace of Sunday. to put the Sunday bill foward was defeated A metion to put the Sunday bill foward was defeated by Mr. MILLER'S objection.

The bill to divide the Sunt Judicial District of New-york was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GOVER moved for a Committee to investigate the management of the Institution for the Bind. whole real estate of such town or ward, as entered on the assessment roll thereof for the year next previous, and to be added or deducted accordingly, from such last said aggregate valuations; and the total of such aggregate valuations thus increased or diminished, in the several towns and wards in any county, shall rep-resent the relative value of the real estate in each county, as compared with the other counties of the Nate to be valued in like manner. Senate law, so as to better secure the payment of claims for services or labor against the estates of de-

State, to be valued in like manner.

The Assessors are to receive \$5 per day, for actual services, and necessary traveling expenses.

WHAT THE SENATE DID.

The Senate passed the Schuyler County bill (fixing the County seat at Havans) to-day, discussed Pro-Rata Tariff and made it the special order for to-morrow THE SEW CITY HALL.
The Senate Grading Committee have the New City

Hall bill under consideration, and will probably grind REORGANIZATION OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

REORGANIZATION OF THE RRIK RAILROAD.

A bill has passed the Senate for the Reorganization of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, with a view to the protection, as far as possible, of the unsecured benobolders and the stockholders of the Company. The facts in the care appear to be that there are five different merigages on the road, amounting in the aggregate to between eighteen and nineteen millions of dollars, and unsecured bends to the amount of rearly \$7,000,000, ppon which there are arrears due to the amount of about \$1,000,000, and principal to the amount of \$2,200,000. The principal of the amount of \$2,200,000. The principal of the amount of \$2,200,000. The principal of the amount of \$2,200,000, and the principal of the fourth mortgage bonds is also claimed to be due, making the matured liabilities of the Company about eight millions, without taking into account the principal of the fourth mortgage.

Proceedings were instituted by the bondholders anthe 4th and 5th mortgages for foundocare in August last; but after these suits were commenced, the 4th addiction of the fourth mortgages.

and 5th mortgage bondholders, unsecured creditors and stockholders of the Company entered into a con-tract for the purchase of the road by trustees for the benefit of the latter, with the assent of the mortgage creditors. This contract contemplates the organization of a new Company, in which the stockholders in the old Company shall receive stock to the same amount as their present interest, in which the unsecured cred iters shall receive a reven per cent preferred stock for their debts and interest, and in which the mortgage

debt shall be the present mortgage debt of the N. Y. and E. R. R. Co. Offices were opened for assents to this contract simultaneously at New-York, London, and B. rlin, and assents had been received on the 12th March (a. bree which time assents have been somewhat increased), from the stockholders, unsecured creditors, and 4th and with mortgage bondholders, as follows, being nearly the whole interest affected by the fore-closure:

The proposition has also received the asent of a large majority of the 3d mortgage bondholders, and a majority of the 2d mortgage bondholders have signed a poor signifying their wish that it may be carried out. This full is asked for by the trustees of these creditors and stockholders, and the trustees under the mortgages jointly—Mesers, James Brown, Dudley S. Gregory, and J. C. Barcroft Davis. The bill authorizes these trustees to organize a new Company, and gives ory, and J. C. Bancroft Davis. The bill authorizes these trustees to organize a new Company, and gives them the right of redemption (for one year after foreclosure) for the benefit of creduct and stockholders, in case the road should be purchased by other paties. It also gives all interested parties the right to become parties to the contract for six months after the sale, and limits the issues of unissued bonds under any existing mortgages to the issues of the 3d and 4th mortgages. The object of retaining the right to issue these bonds is, that the second mortgage, which is a matured liability, and in suit, may be liquidated under the terms of the trust. Without such a provision there is great danger that the property will be sacrificed for the second mortgage.

great danger that the property will be sacrificed for the second mortgage.

It is quite certain that the company cannot, in its present form, manage its matured debt, and it would seem almost equally certain that an unconditional fore-closure would result in a total loss to the unsecured bondholders, and perhaps the fifth and fourth mortgage bondholders. The plan proposed by this bill, which has already received an assent from the parties interested so large that it may be regarded as unanimous, secures all parties in their rights, and at the same time secures all parcies in their rights, and at the same time gives assurance to the unsecured creditors that, if the road shall be able from its future earnings to pay interest on its debt to them after discharging prior obliquities, they will receive it. The bill is altogether so obviously fair and just that it is difficult to understand why it should receive any serious opposition at the lands of the Assembly. hands of the Assembly.

PROTECTION AGAINST UNSAFE BUILDINGS. Mr. McLeed Murphy has introduced the following bill in the Senate, which it is to be hoped will become

a law:

AN ACT for protection against insecure buildings, and defining the Habbittles of Owners, Occupants, Architects and Builders.

Section 1. Upon the completion of every building erected in this State, it shall be the duty of the architect thereof to issue to the owner or owners of the same a certificate of construction, which certificate shall set forth:

1. The location and size of the said building.

2. The thickness of the outside walls, of the foundation and partitions, together with the materials of which they are respectively composed, and also the materials used to covering the roof or roofs.

tively composed, and also the materials used in covering the rose roofs.

3. The purpose for which the building has been erected.

4. If a store or factory, the amount of pressure each floor will ustain, in pounds per square foot.

5. If a building designed for the use of public assemblies or meetings, the number of people it will hold in each part of it.

6. What parts are fire-proof.

7. Whether the building has been superintended by such architect during the progress of its receipen, or whether he has only furnished the required plans and specifications and working drawings.

ings.

2. Upon the completion of every building in this State it be the duty of every builder to issue to the owner or owners.

SEC. 2. Upon the completion of shall be the duty of every builder to issue to the owner or usual thereof a certificate setting forth.

1. The location sed size of the building.

2. The name and residence of the architect by whom it was designed.

3. Whether such building has been built according to plans and specifications furnished by such architect, and agreeable to his centract for building the same, as for as materials, we down analy, and mode of construction are concerned, or in case such plans and specifications have been deviated from, he is to state all the particulars of such deviation or deviations.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every building hereafter to be erected in this State, to embody, in every building hereafter to be erected in this State, to embody, in every written lesse bersafter given to any lessee of such building, or is case of a verbal sgreenment to issue a certificate to said lesses thing forth all the firms embodied in sections i and 2 of this state.

1. The location, description, size, and materials composing the building.

2. Its capacity to support weight per square foot on each floor.

3. Whether the same is fire-proof, and, if so, to what extent.

4. If a building for the das of public assemblies or meetings, now many people it will hold with so sty in each part of it.

8.8C. 5. In case of the sale of a building already erected or in course of crection, or in case of a building hersaiter to be created, where no architect shall have been employed, the vendor and purchaser of each building shall each employ an architect repetitively and the two architects thus employed shall examine such building and issue joint duplicate certificates, one to the purchaser and one to the vendor.

8. Sec. 6. If in the case mentioned in previous section of this cet the seller and purchaser shall prefer not to employ architecte or the purpose of procuring the certificate in mentioned, or the purpose of procuring the certificate therein mentioned,

of such building at the time of such falling shall be liable for all damages to the person or persons sustaining the same, in case such injury occurred without fault or negligance upon the part of the serson sustaining such damage, his agents, servants, or

of the Berson sustaining successful and such building has either SEC. S. If the lessee or occupant of such building has either than the consent in

employees.

Rec. 6. If the lessee or occupant of such building has either altered the construction of the same without the censent in writing from said owner, or if he has placed, or suffered any other person or persons to place greater weight in any such building, are any part thereof, than is stated as the capacity of such building in the certificate accompanying the lesse, or if, is case of a public building, he shall have admitted more persons to any part of such building than the maximum allowed in the certificate given him by the owner thereof, then, and in each of such cases, such lessee or occupant abail pay to such owner the full amount of all judgments recovered against such owners for the liability mentioned in Section 6.

Suc. 9. If the lessee or occupant of any such building shall not have done or suffered any of the acts mentioned in Section is of this act to be done, and if such building shall not have been sitered by the owner thereof since the certificate mentioned in Section by the construction on the part of the arctificate mentioned and if such building or any part thereof shall fall by reason of defective construction on the part of the arctificate, such defective construction being positively proved in the plans, specifications, and working strawings of said buildings; and if it shall also be shown that the falling of the whole or any part thereof is not wring to derivity enactiveneded by such architect, and it shall appear that such ouilding was not of the strength stated in the certificate of construction of the same, then such architect shall be liable to the owner of such building to the amount of sny and all judgments that may be recovered against such owner upon any liability mentioned in Section 7 of this Act in case such such difficulties mentioned the construction of such building in liability, as aforesaid, shall be one half the amount of the judgment that may be recovered against such owner as chiefer stated.

Sec. 10. If any architect or schittest shall give the certificates me

building his liability, as aforesaid shall be one half the amount of the judgement that may be ree verted against such owner as berein before stated

Sec. 10. If any architect or architects shall give the certificates mentioned in sec. 5 of this Act, and said building shall not have been aftered sines such certificate shall have been agreen, and such building or any part thereof shall fall within ten years after the giving of such certificate, and if the occupant or lessee of such building shall not have done or suffered any of the Acts mentioned in section 8 to be done, such architects shall be jointly and severally liable to the owner of such building to the exist of one-balf of all judgments that may be recovered against such owner, by any person or persons for injuries sustained by reason of such building, or any part thereof, unless such architect or architects chall prove that such building fell by reason of some defect in the same not in existence at the time of his or their giving such certificate.

Sec. 11. If the vendor and purchaser, owner, or lessee or either of them upon the sale of such building shall issue certificates of strength and capacity of the building so sold as provided in sections 4, 5 and 5, he or they shall be lightle in the same manner, and to the same extent as architects by this Act.

sold as provided in sections 4, 5 and 6, he or they shall be liable in the same amenner, and to the same extent as architects. Sec. 12. Whenever it shall be shown by competent evidence that the failing of a building or any part thereof is owing to imperfect materials or workmanning on the part of the contractor, and where it shall also be shown that the character of the materials and workmanning have been laid down in specifications drawn by an architect and the construction designed by the same such contractor shall be liable for the whole amount of all judgments that may be recovered against the owner of such coulding by any person or persons for damages sustained by reason of the falling of such building or any part thereof; but in case of the absence of drawings and specifications from a competent architect, he shall be liable for one-half the amount of such judgments.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act is to be so construed as to relieve owners, builders, or architects from any duties or responsibilities as now established by law.

-A Norwich (Conn.) correspondent furnishes us with an account of the Republican and Democratic gatherings at that place on Saturday evening. The latter, in order to make a show, furnished nine hundred free passage tickets to and from New-London. Of course, there was a tremendous gathering, with correspending excitement. The Republican meeting collected to hear Mr. Corwin numbered about two thousand, filling the largest hall to overflowing. In spite of all the efforts made by the Administration, our correspondent says we may put down Connecticut as safe for three thousand Lepublican majority next Monday. Southern orders for Connecticut manufactures continue as pienty as ever.

-The Democratic delegates will be badly fleeced by the Charleston hotel-keepers, but, says Prentice, the delegates will have their revenge in fleecing the people with a twe-faced plutform and a non-committed eauTHE CONTEST IN RHODE ISLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. PROVIDENCE, March 27, 1860.

It has occurred to me that a slight sketch of the progress of our struggle in Rhode Island might be interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Never, since 1842, has political excitement raged so fierely as at present. Every element seems to have combined in one mad effort to crush, if possible, Republicanism in this State. Disappointed factions and aspi ants, the whole Democratic party, and vast wealth of the Stragues, are all combined in one desperate attempt to carry the State, and secure to the Democracy and their allies at least a temporary triumph. Notwithstanding all these opposing elements and untoward circumstancer, the Republicane of Rhode Island, far from being disheartened, have entered upon the compaign with an earnestness and vigor which have disappointed their enemies, and justify the confidence with which they look forward to a decisive victory over the motley their enemies, and justify the confidence with which they look for ward to a decisive victory over the motley bost of their opponents. Everywhere they have manifested the timost zeal and determination. Large and enthusiastic meetings are held daily in all parts of the State, and addressed by Republicans from abroad and by our own citizens. The Hon. Abraham Lincoln has spoken twice—once at Providence, and once at Woonsocket, to crowded and most enthusiastic andiences, and has lefs behind him a most envisible reputation slike as a speaker and a statesman of profound and liberal views. On the act occasion, a large number of the Republicens of Providence went up to Woonsocket, to hear him—all except the singers of the Glea Clab paying their own fare. Not to be outdone, the Spregue party have organized similar excursions, hear him—all except the engers of the Grea Clab paying their own fare. Not to be outdone, the Spregue party have organized similar excursions, which, by dint of an unlimited distribution of free tick-ets, they have swelled to respectable numbers. But there, unfortunately, the respectable numbers. But there, unfortunately, the respectability ends. On the lest of these occasions about a thousand went up to Woonsocket, where a large portion of them devoted the period of their stay to making night hideous with all the riotous demonstrations which a crowd of drunken words are not never the nearly quiet streats of the village were filled with this riotous crowd, ripe for mischief, in every direction, and it was a great relief to the good citizens of Woousocket when their unwel-come visitors departed. The result of this affair has been decidedly beneficial, and has opened the eyes of a great many to the true character of the mass of the

great many to the true character of the mass of the Sprague party.

Among other Republicans from abroad who have come to our aid and done us good service here, John L. Swift of Boston, who is deservedly a great favorite and has spoken to crowded audiences, deserves notice. His eloquence on the strup is too well known to need any eulogy of mine. But the great meeting of the campaign so far was held in this city last evening. Howard Hall, the largest hall in the State, was densely be acked by one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in Rhode Island. The Hon. Henry B Stanton of New-York gave us one of his most eloquent and stirring speeches, which was received with unbounded applause. The Hon. Benj. F. Thurston of this city followed in a highly acceptable and truly forcible speech. The Democrats held their first meeting the same evening, which, though well attended, fell far short of ours both in numbers and enthusiasm, Mr. Stanton has also spoken to large and enthusiastic audiences in Bristol and Newport. He is doing good service in the cause. Depend upon it that, doing good service in the cause. Depend upon it that, if earnest and resolute determination and vigorous exertion can secure victory, Rhode Island is safe.

REPUBLICAN.

MILK FREIGHTS ON THE HARLEM ROAD. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BEEWSTERS, March 20, 1860.

A neeting of farmers engaged in sending milk to the city of New-York by the Harlem Railroad was held at Brewsters on the 19th. There were about 300 of the farmers of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess present, and all seemed of one mind, and ready to act in concert for the protection of their interests. John M. Towner was called to the chair, and G. M.

Belden and Jonathan Cale were chosen Secretaries. It was then stated that the object of the meeting was

to obtain in some form a change of the tariff on milk, which is now so high as to be oppressive to the farminterest. It was also stated that a bill had been noticed in the Assembly by Mr. Palmer of Dutchess, which had for its object the reduction of the charges for carrying milk by the Harlem Railroad to New-York Several gentlemen then expressed their views as to

the best mode of obtaining fair treatment from the Harlem Railroad Company. No one recommended harsh or violent measures, but advocated an effort to Harlem Railroad Compusy. No one recommended harsh or violent measures, but advocated an effort to obtain in some manner a moderate reduction of the freight on milk. The present cost of sending a quart of milk to the city from any station on said road, whether it be Chatham or White Plains, is one cent, and this was regarded by all as a most exorbitant charge, when compared with the charges on all other articles of freight carried by this road, and also with the freight on milk to the city by all other roads. And even at this high price the Harlem Railroad Company do not hold themselves responsible for the loss of cars. do not hold themselves responsible for the loss of caus, or even provide a suitable plan in New-York, or at any station on the road, for the reception or protection of either full or empty cans. The loss to the farmer

any station on the road, for the reception or protession of either full or empty cars. The loss to the farmer from this source alone is a very heavy item.

Some proposed applying directly to the Legislature for the passage of the bill already noticed, or some other that would secure the object desired. Others, that application be made to the Board of Directors of the Corporate for a reduction of the freight on milk to the Company for a reduction of the freight on milk to at least three-fourths of a cent per quart, and for some arrangement by which the farmers can be secured against the loss of cans. But, as applications for relief against the less of cans. But, as applications for relie from that source have not heretofore proved very suc-cessful, the following resolutions were unanimously

cessful, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Besolved. That a local committee from each Station on the Road be appointed to circulate and obtain signatures to a potition to the Legisla ure for the passage of a law as proposed.

These Committees were thus appointed:

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of the following gentiemen, be appointed to visit Albany for the purpose of securing the passage of said law:

From Westlesser-A. F. Dickinson, John Jay. Alternates—Wim. H. I. Howe, E. J. Carpenter.

From Putnam—T. H. Theal, Y. M. Belden, David Travis, Alternates—S. A. Townsend, George Robinson, Morgan Horton.

From Dutraces—Wim. Ketchum, Jonathan Akin. Alternates—Benjamin F. Amold, Cyrus Tweedy.

Resolved, that the various leval committees, as now constituted, form one general Committee until others are appointed in tuted, form one general Committee until others are appointed in Mesoired, that the various local committees as now constituted, form one general Committee until others are appointed in their stead, and that they be instructed to return their petitions to this General Committee at a meeting to be held at Brawster's on Thursday, the 22d inst., and, that this General Committee be empowered to take any action they may deem expedient to advance the interest of those they regressent.

Resolved, That said Committee he instructed to report at the next public meeting a more perfect plan for a permanent organization.

zation.

Resolved. That this Committee hold meetings for the transaction of business at least every ninety days, notil such permanent

tion of business at reaction or, anization is effected.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. TOWNER, Chairman. JONATHAN COLE, Secretaries.

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

SIXTH DAY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1860.

The examination of the characters of Effective Elders was resumed, and those on the Wilmington, Easten, and Snow Hill Districts passed without the arrest of any.

arrest of any.

The Oregon resolutions, relating to a modified Lay representation in the General and Annual Conferences, were taken up, and non-concurred in by a vote of 52 Nays to 49 Yeas.

Naye to 49 Yeas.

The resolutions of the Eric Conference, recommending a change in the rule of discipline on Slavery, so that it should read "the buying, selling, or transforming of any human being to be used in Slavery." This was non-concurred in by a vote of 169 against 8. Much sensation existed, though very little demonstration was reade.

tion was made.

The Providence Conference resolutions relatins; to the same topic, were non-consurred in by 170 against 12.

The Cincinnati Conference resolutions failed of conurrence by 165 against 17

currence by 165 against 17.

An order was made on the Centennary Fund for over \$400. Some-reports, &c., were received, but the only business of interest beyond was the election of delegates to the General Coaference, which occupied the remainder of the session, without any announcement of the result, as the tellers were out counting ballots at the hear of adjournment.

d: SECOND BALLOT.

152 H. Coolers.

150 J. Cooler

150 Wm. Cooper.

160 Wm. Cooper. third, 184. hird, 184.

A large number of young men were received on probation in the Conference, and two persons elected

probation in the Cohlected
to Deacon's orders.
Another prominent feature of the morning was the
reading of the report of the Treasurer of the Missionary
Sociaty of this Conference, which showed as follows:
Amount paid in this year.

28.502 ep

+2.303 41

came from 165 preachers and appointments, only whole not being represented.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC RAD PHICATION MEETING.

A mass meeting of the morray of the Eastern A mass meeting of the pointrict, Brooklyn, was held have not to the corner of Ewen and Meserole of the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of Taxes nomination of Edmend Driggs for the lector of the le corner of Ewen and Meserole 222 Chlector of Taxes nomination of Echnond Driggs for C. Hector of Taxes and Assessments: Edward O'Nesi, to Repairs and Supplies, and Charles Tinney, for Street Commissioner. Previous to the opening of the meeting, bonfires were made and fireworks set off. About 500 persons were congregated in the Isali, a goodly portion of whom were German citizens. Ex-Alferman Maerz of the Sixteenth Ward was chosen to preside. Speeches were made by Jadge Palmer, Judge Rossiter, Edward Driggs, Bernard O'Neil, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Ward, and John Raber, candidate for hiderman in the Sixteenth Ward. The speech of the last named gentleman was in the German language. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and was not adjourned until nearly 11 o'clock, closing with a resolution to meet at the polls on Tuesday next, to elect the nominees of the Democratic City Convention.

eratic City Convention.

At the close of Mr. Drigge's speech, Mr. WALTERS Republican) desired to brow how he stood on the

(Republican) desired to Brow how he stood on the temperance question?

Mr. D. rose to reply, but at that time Mr. Walters was ejected from the room.

Mr. Draces said that he supposed the tex-payers would prefer a cober man to an intemperate ons. He was, however, opposed to all legislation upon temperance or religious questions.

POISON IN LIQUORS.

Dr. Hirram Cox, Chemical Iropector of Liquors for Ohio, gave a lecture last evening, on the aristeration of Fiquors, in the Cooper Institute, before an audience of 70 or 80 people.

WM. E. Donor, esq., in introdeing the lecturer, spoke of the cold water which was always thown on all temperance movements in this city. He reminded the audience that if liquor-selfing were abolished, the police might be also. There were, 2-year age, 7.740 places in the city where liquor was sold. To day, there were 8.000. At each 2 persons were employed, and at least 10 persons drunk daily—making an army of 80,000 drinkers. Supposing each of these places to sell \$3 worth per day; that would amount to \$24,000 per day, or \$5,760,000 per year.

Dr. Cox stated that he was simply the Exspector of Hamilton County, including the City of Cinginaxi.

milton County, including the City of Cincinnation ring the last five years he had made 2,579 analyses.

Dr. Cox stated that he was simply the Lexpector of Hamilton County, including the City of Cincinnation. During the last five years he had made 2,379 analyses. Of these, but 350 were genuine, and 250 were mixed. All the balance were adulterated with such things as sulphuric acid, prassic acid, strycaine, stramonium, pepper, &c. Lately he had examined come 20 samples in Philadelphia. One sample of beer gave salphuric acid, alom, sulphute of iron, solt, water. There was note of the extract of malt. He did not find a single pure article of brandy in that city. While reading his lecture on brandy, a dealer came up with a bottle and offered him \$2,500 to show that there was anything but brandy in that brandy. He analyze dit, and found nothing but whisky, rot-gut, corn-whisky, fusil oil, nitric ether, and pepper. But he didn's ret the \$2,500. A gentleman by the name of Probasco, and get Probasco, told him that his wife was in teliens a health, and was advised to take a spoonfull two or a three times a day. The Judge was also in feeble he alth, and he begged the Doctor to analyze it. He falund a great quantity of sulphuric acid and pruesic acid. It was well known that the pruesic acid came from sherry laurel. They generally put from 3 to 5 c mess in a gallon of whisky, to give it age. To destrict yithe fash oil, sulphuric acid was added to whisky, in a omnection with quick lime. Considerable merriment a was occasioned by some questions which a gentleman in the audience asked. He was accused of being a ritm seller. Dr. Cox said that he pronounced the liquor im pure; The New Yorker commenced sait for it, but we selfeated on the ground of the impurity of the iiquor in the feated on the ground of the impurity of the iiquor if the head on valich bere the name of A. A. Samanos, printed, and the written words Dark Otlard. There was some diffically in drawing the cork. It was suggested that Dr. Marsh had a cork serew, but he denied the imponentment. At length the neck of the bettle was broken off a daling hor handle for its in

Limus paper was instantly changed by it to red.

Voice-Would it have the same effect upon a mi ini Next the Doctor poured a little into a solution of

Next the Doctor poured a little into a solution of chloride of barium.

A test for alcohol revealed none. In pure port the srelis from 19 to 26 per cent.

A Voice—Did you ever know of any port being made without alcohol?

Dr. Cox—O, yea; I have seen men acknowled it a that they made it without alcohol.

Dr. Cox now examined the port which had been leasted with chloride of barium, and pronounced it a talphuric acid.

uric acid.

The neck of a bottle which bore the following lal bei, printed on blue paper, was then broken off

Pale Harmony Sherry. A. A. SAMANOS. Importer of
CHOIGE HAVANA SHGARS,
And Desler in
Winer. Brand'es. Cordials
London Porter, Ales. Sances, and Pickles,
No. 24 Fulton street, and No. 3 Astor Heuse,
New York.

A test with litmus paper disclosed acid.

A test with chloride of barium, the Doctor said, showed a considerable quantity of sulphuric acid.

Somebody inquired about Lougworth's win as and brandy. The Doctor said that he had analyzed that which was pure, and also that which was sail y adulterated; especially be had found a large quantity of copper. The Doctor said that he had all the books—Lacour's and Feuchtwanger's. For one of them had all described the said \$25.

paid \$25.
Dr. Dudge, in conclusion, said that liquo r dealers had confessed these adulterations to him. WESTCHESTER Co .- At the Town election , on Tues

day, at Morrisatia, Wm. Caldwell, Anti-I ,ecompton Democrat, was elected Supervisor. Nelson H. Barker, Republican, was ele cted Supervisor day before yesterday in Ossoning by a majority

of 84-The first Republican Supervisor ev er elected in the town. -The North Carolina Citizen stron gly urges the delegation from that State to vote against admitting

" Peter Cagger and his Free-Soil clan" to the Charleston Convention. It recites the treachery of that faction during years gone by, and favors the " Nationals," for the purpose of getting Mr. Dickinsor, on the ticket. Pennsylvania, that paper considers, is lost to the Damocrats, and hence it is necessary to se cure the vote of New-York, "which Mr. Dickinson c in probably." -"The manufacturing interest, with the aid and under the influence of the New-York jobbing houses,

can control the election," said The Herald. Well replies The Hartford Press: "They are to do the businers for us—the jobbing houses! It is all a settled thing. The State is to be jobbed like a lot of dry goods. But will 'Extended-Brandy' Whitlock and company be able to take the dry goods? That is the -The Herald calls Mr. Buchanan "a ripe politi-

eian." He has been hanging in the wind and sun long enough to ripen, says Prentice. -The New-Haven Palladium pays no more than a

ust compliment to the young men of Connecticut when t says, it is one of the most gratifying evidences of a sound and wholesome public opinion to witness the great unanimity of the young men in the Republican cause. Such a body of young men as the "Wide Awakes" present, for intelligence, energy, decision and firmness-can scarcely be equaled elsewhere. It is worth a journey of a hundred miles to see them, emulous, resolute and patricule to discharge their duty. All the wealth of all the brokers and jobbers of New-York could not purchase them, were it put in the hands of the sham State Committee for that " SPRUIAL PUR-

THE CATTLE DISTEMPER IN MASSACHUSETTS .-The malignant disorder, which has sometime since attacked the hards of Mr. Chenery and his neighbors at North Brookfield, is steadily pursuing its ravages. It has appeared in Spencer, and much alarm is felt in the adjoining towns lest it attack them in turn. We shall shortly publish an article upon the subject, embrace what is at present known of the terrible peat.